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SUGAR REPORTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION • SUGAR BRANCH

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November 21, 1951

No. 14

<u>1952</u>	<u>SUGAR</u>
<u>CONSUMPTION</u>	<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>

A public hearing will be held on November 29, 1951 in connection with sugar requirements for consumers in the continental United States during 1952 and the establishment of sugar quotas for the supplying areas. The hearing will be held in the Auditorium, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. at 9:30 a.m.

The principal matters for consideration will be (1) the manner of determining deficiencies or surpluses in inventories of sugar, (2) the effect upon requirements of various changes in demand conditions, (3) the effect of the prospective 1952 level and trend of consumer purchasing power upon sugar requirements, (4) the manner in which the relationship between the wholesale price of refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States should be considered, and (5) the relative importance of the foregoing factors. The hearing will afford all interested persons an opportunity to present orally data, views, or arguments pertaining to these matters.

In addition, the Department will receive for consideration written statements on the matters considered at the hearing. These statements should be submitted to the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington-25, D. C. They should be submitted in quadruplicate and must be received by December 14, 1951. In addition to the matters to be considered at the hearing, such written statements may include data, views, and arguments regarding: (1) sugar requirements for Hawaii and Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1952 (2) sugar quotas for 1952 for local consumption in those areas (3) the amount by which any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area in 1952, and (4) the reallocation of such deficit.

Four sections of the Sugar Act are pertinent to the hearing and to filing of the material. Section 201 governs the determination of the quantity of sugar required to meet the needs of consumers in the continental United States. Section 202 prescribes the method by which quotas shall be established by the Secretary and how he shall revise them if necessary. The determination of local consumption requirements and quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico is covered by Section 203. When the Secretary determines that any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines or Cuba is unable to market its quota, Section 204 prescribes how he shall prorate the deficits to other sugar producing areas.

The material included in this issue of Sugar Reports is provided for the information of persons interested in these matters.

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TABLE 1 BASIC SUGAR QUOTAS, DEFICITS, PRORATIONS OF DEFICITS, AND ADJUSTED QUOTAS, 1951 AND 1950

	Final 1950		1951 1/	
	Basic quotas	Deficits or prorations 2/	Basic quotas	Adjusted quotas
Domestic Beet	1,800,000	99,000 3/	1,800,000	1,700,000
Mainland Cane	500,000	46,861	500,000	500,000
Hawaii	1,052,000	98,594	1,052,000	962,000
Puerto Rico	910,000	150,545	910,000	956,479
Virgin Islands	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,306
Philippines	982,000	(450,000)	982,000	782,000
Cuba	3,403,080	27,500 4/	2,613,960	2,947,175
Other foreign countries	46,920	22,500	36,040	46,040
Total	8,700,000	8,700,000	7,900,000	7,900,000

1/ As announced October 16.

2/ Quantities in parentheses represent deficits declared for the areas shown; those not in parentheses are prorations of deficits to areas shown.

3/ Deficit of 1,000 tons reallocated to Virgin Islands.

4/ 427,500 tons of Philippine deficit prorated to Cuba; 400,000 tons of Cuban deficit prorated to other areas.

SUGAR REQUIREMENTS OF CONSUMERS

Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1948 places upon the Secretary of Agriculture a responsibility which may be outlined as follows:

THE PROBLEM: To determine during December 1951 the quantity of sugar needed in 1952 to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States.

THE OBJECTIVE: To provide a supply of sugar that will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

IN MAKING THIS
DETERMINATION,
THE SECRETARY
MUST:

Use as a basis:
the quantity of direct-consumption sugar distributed during the 12-month period ended October 31, 1951.

Make allowances:
for deficiency or surplus in inventories;
for changes in population;
for changes in demand conditions.

Take into consideration:
the above basis and allowances,
the level and trend of consumer purchasing power,
and
the relationship of:
wholesale refined sugar prices to the
Consumers' Price Index for two periods-
(1) Calendar year 1952
(2) January-October 1947

The tables and charts which follow are in the same general order as the above outline.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR

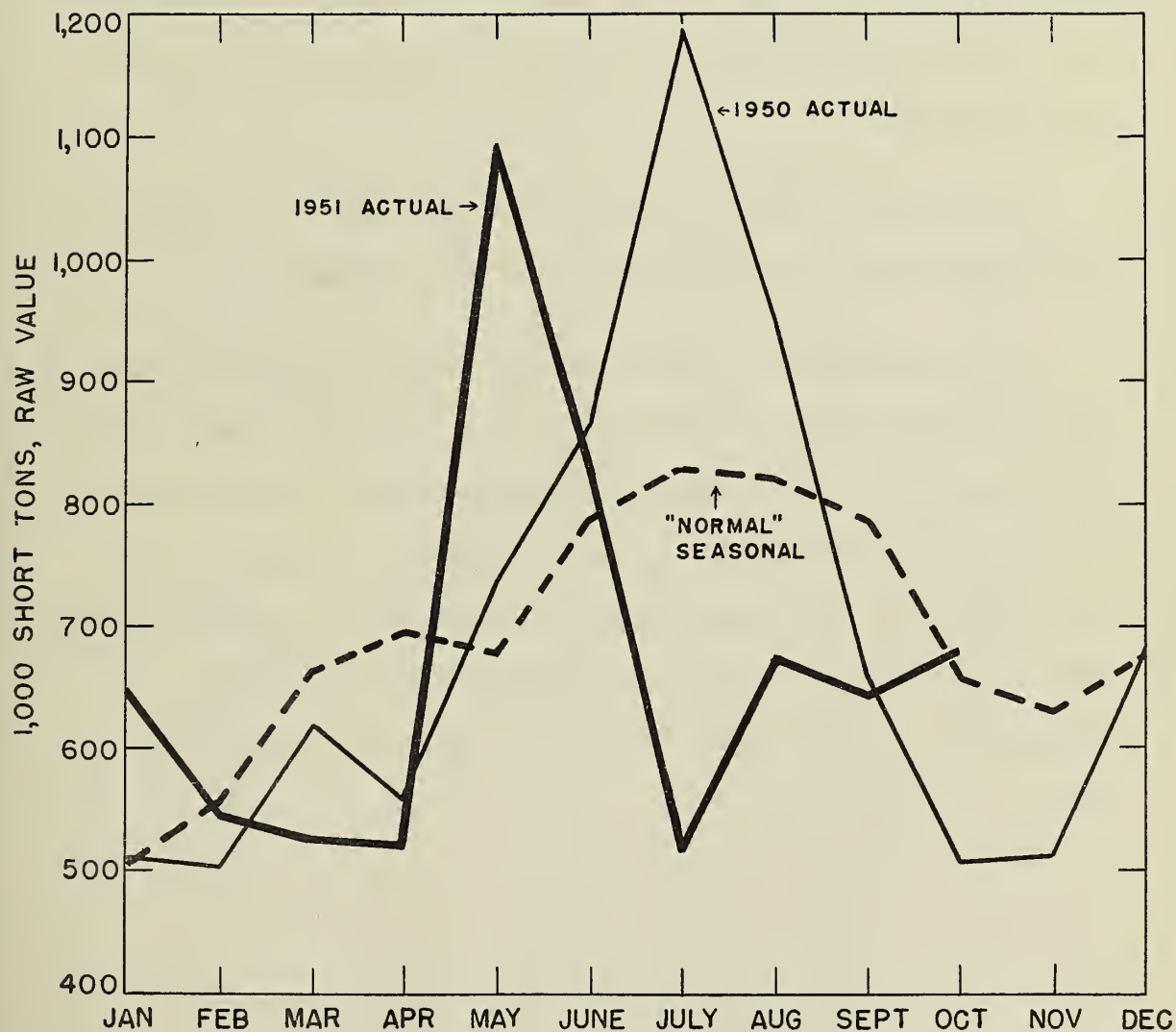
The Secretary of Agriculture is required to use as a basis for determining the 1952 requirements of consumers in the continental United States the quantity of sugar distributed for consumption in the November 1950-October 1951 period.

Table 2 DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS FOR CONSUMPTION
IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1951
WITH COMPARISONS (1,000 short tons, raw value)

	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
November	572	537	510
December	556	524	681
January	559	509	647
February	499	502	547
March	615	619	524
April	537	563	520
May	601	738	1,094
June	790	862	821
July	745	1,189	511
August	923	946	671
September	727	654	644
October	523	505	681 *
Total 12-month period	7,647	8,148	7,851 *

* Preliminary

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS
1950 ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED TO SEASONAL BASIS
AND JANUARY - OCTOBER, 1951 ACTUAL



PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS' INVENTORIES OF SUGAR

The Secretary of Agriculture, when making the determination of the requirements of consumers in the continental United States, must ". . . make allowances for a deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar . . ." In making the determination for 1952 he will use the latest inventory data available for 1951 and comparable data for previous years.

Stocks held by primary distributors on October 31, November 30, and December 31 for various years are shown in Table 3.

The "quota stocks", except for 1947, represent sugar in stock which had been charged against the quota for the year shown; in 1947 quotas were not in effect and "quota stocks" were those which had been released from customs' custody. "Over-quota stocks" are (1) those charged to the succeeding year's quota and (2) those held under bond for re-export. Only "quota stocks" are the basis for ". . . allowances for a deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar . . ." referred to in the act.

Table 3 STOCKS OF SUGAR HELD BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS
OCTOBER 31, NOVEMBER 30 AND DECEMBER 31 IN SPECIFIED YEARS
 (1,000 short tons, raw value)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>October 31</u> <u>1/</u>				
Refiners' raws	271	314	168	315	221
Refiners' refined	115	193	150	261	233
Importers, D. C.	35	54	36	19	71
Sub-total	<u>421</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>525</u>
Beet Processors	504	694	520	542	640
Mainland Cane Mills	18	11	5	24	na
Sub-total	<u>522</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>566</u>	
GRAND TOTAL	943	1,266	879	1,161	
	<u>November 30</u>				
Refiners' raws	272	266	257	367	
Refiners' refined	150	120	145	284	
Importers, D. C.	24	31	32	15	
Sub-total	<u>446</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>666</u>	
Beet Processors	934	1,087	983	1,024	
Mainland Cane Mills	28	28	27	78	
Sub-total	<u>962</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>1,010</u>	<u>1,102</u>	
GRAND TOTAL	1,408	1,532	1,444	1,768	
	<u>December 31</u>				
"Quota stocks"					
Refiners' raws	388	217	274	260	
Refiners' refined	247	158	155	205	
Importers, D. C.	17	18	18	9	
Sub-total	<u>652</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>474</u>	
"Over-quota stocks"					
Refiners' raws	0	6	108	7	
Refiners' refined	0	0	33	0	
Importers, D. C.	0	1	3	3	
Beet Processors	1,231	1,039	1,118	1,268	
Mainland Cane Mills	<u>56</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>89</u>	
GRAND TOTAL	1,939	1,497	1,759	1,841	

1/ 1951 data as of November 3.

na Not available.

"INVISIBLE" SUPPLIES OF SUGAR
July - September 1951

The quarterly survey of retailers', wholesalers', and industrial users' sugar inventories and receipts for the third quarter of the calendar year (July through September) shows a significant decline in inventories, from slightly over three quarters of a million tons on July 1 to about half a million tons on September 30, a decline of one-third. (See Table 4)

Wholesalers reduced their stocks by one half; industrial users allowed their stocks to decline by approximately thirty-one percent, and retailers by eighteen percent.

The sampling survey was made for the Department by the Bureau of the Census. The estimates for July 1 inventories shown in Table are not strictly comparable to those for June 30 inventories shown in Table 4, Sugar Reports No. 13. Small establishments located in places of 2,500 population or less were included in the third quarter survey, but were omitted from the second quarter estimate.

TABLE 4 ESTIMATED SUGAR INVENTORY, RECEIPTS, AND
DELIVERIES OR USAGE FOR RETAILERS, WHOLESALERS, AND
INDUSTRIAL USERS, JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1951
(short tons, raw value)

Type of Business	Inventory July 1	Receipts July-Sept.	Deliveries or Usage July-Sept.	Inventory June 30 Tons	As percent of July 1
Retail	131,367	864,200	887,744	107,823	82
Wholesale	194,579	737,809	835,945	96,445	50
Industrial Use	438,484	457,601	591,792	304,293	69
Total	764,430	2,059,610 ^{1/}	2,315,479	508,561	67

^{1/} This figure contains some quantities of sugar twice, as it passes from primary distributor through wholesaler to retailer or industrial user.

The sampling variability of the estimates for the third quarter is about the same as for the second quarter. In estimating totals for the second quarter, the Bureau of Census stated that the chances are about two out of three that the estimates given would differ from the results of a complete enumeration by less than the following percentages:

SAMPLING VARIABILITY QUARTERLY SUGAR SURVEY -
RECEIPTS AND INVENTORIES, THIRD QUARTER, 1951

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Wholesale</u>	<u>Retail</u>	<u>Industrial Users</u>
	5%	9%	2%	6%

Receipts of the firms as estimated from the survey data are 14 percent in excess of distribution by primary distributors during the quarter. This discrepancy is due to duplication in receipts by the various groups. Moreover, some of the large deliveries made by primary distributors during the last two weeks of June had probably not yet been received by the consignees on July 1 and were thus not included in July 1 inventories, but counted as receipts during the third quarter.

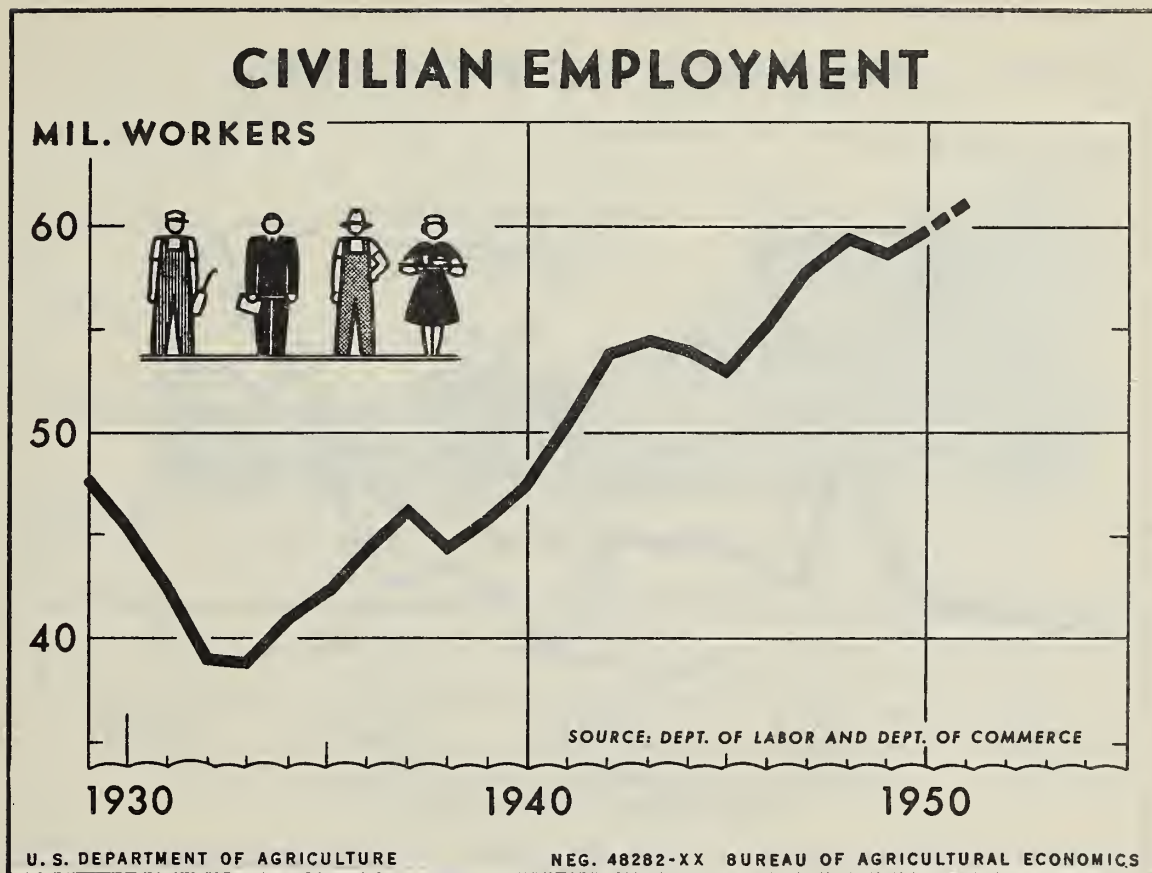
POPULATION CHANGES

Section 201 of the Sugar Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make allowances for population changes when determining the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1952. These data are shown in Table 5 together with those on the distribution of sugar in the respective years.

Table 5 POPULATION 1935-1952, SUGAR DISTRIBUTION BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS AND PER CAPITA SUGAR DISTRIBUTION, IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 1935-50

Calendar Year	Population ^{1/} (000 omitted)	Distribution of Sugar by Primary Distributors		
		1,000 short tons raw value	Pounds, per capita raw value	refined
1935	127,250	6,634	104.27	97.45
1936	128,053	6,706	104.74	97.89
1937	128,825	6,671	103.57	96.79
1938	129,825	6,643	102.34	95.64
1939	130,380	6,868	104.95	98.08
1940	131,970	6,891	104.43	97.60
1941	133,203	8,069 ^{2/}	121.15 ^{2/}	113.22 ^{2/}
1942	134,665	5,466 ^{2/}	81.18 ^{2/}	75.87 ^{2/}
1943	136,497	6,335	92.82	86.75
1944	138,083	7,147	103.52	96.75
1945	139,586	6,040	86.55	80.89
1946	141,235	5,621	79.60	74.39
1947	144,024	7,448 ^{3/}	103.43 ^{3/}	96.66 ^{3/}
1948	146,571	7,343 ^{3/}	100.20 ^{3/}	93.64 ^{3/}
1949	149,215	7,580	101.60	94.95
1950	151,689	8,278	109.14 ^{4/}	102.00 ^{4/}
1951	154,353			
1952	156,358 ^{4/}			

- ^{1/} Total population of continental U. S. as of July 1, including armed forces overseas (Bureau of the Census).
- ^{2/} Unusually large distribution in 1941 due to war in Europe; large quantities carried over into 1942 by consumers.
- ^{3/} Because of termination of rationing and price controls distribution in last half of 1947 larger than normal; large quantities undoubtedly carried over into 1948 by consumers.
- ^{4/} Projection; see Bureau of the Census, Report P-25, no. 43.



The upward trend in civilian employment since the mid-1930's reflects a relatively steady growth in the labor force as well as the rising level of business activity and a decline in unemployment. From 1943 to 1945, the number of employed

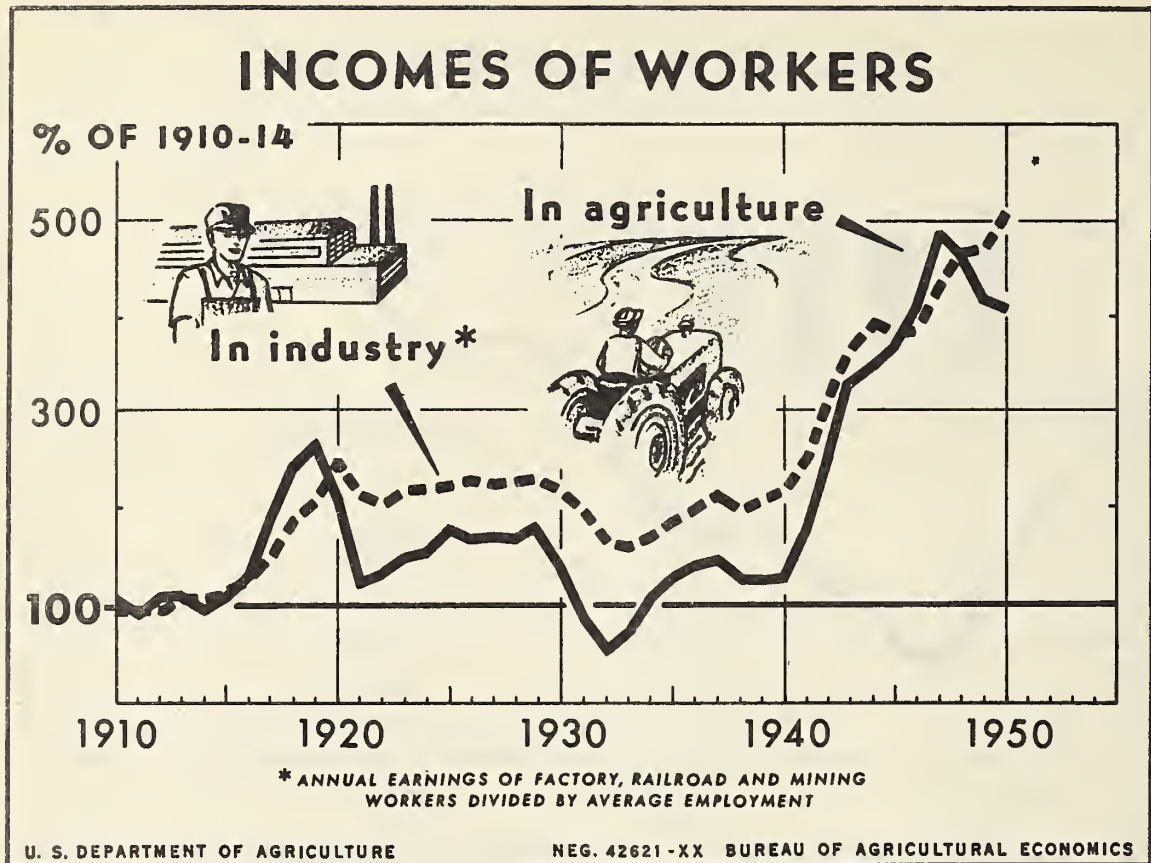
civilians decreased with the entrance of many workers into the armed forces. With employment and wage rates at high levels, total wage and salary payments will set new high records in 1951.

Total civilian employment, United States, 1929-51 ^{1/}

Period	Persons, 14 years of age and over	Period	Persons, 14 years of age and over
	Thousands		Thousands
1929	47,630	1943	54,470
1930	45,480	1944	53,960
1931	42,400	1945	52,820
1932	38,940	1946	55,250
1933	38,760	1947	58,027
1934	40,890	1948	59,378
1935	42,260	1949	58,710
1936	44,410	1950	59,957
1937	46,300	1951 ^{2/}	61,250
1938	44,220		
1939	45,750		
1940	47,520		
1941	50,350		
1942	53,750		

^{1/} Includes part-time workers and those who had jobs but were not at work for such reasons as vacation, illness, bad weather, temporary lay-off, and industrial disputes.

^{2/} Estimated.



Farm output adjusts much more slowly than industrial production to short-run changes in demand and general business conditions. Demand conditions during World War II and for a while afterward brought about a sharper and greater rise in average farm income than in income of industrial workers through 1947. However, in 1948, 1949 and early 1950 weaker

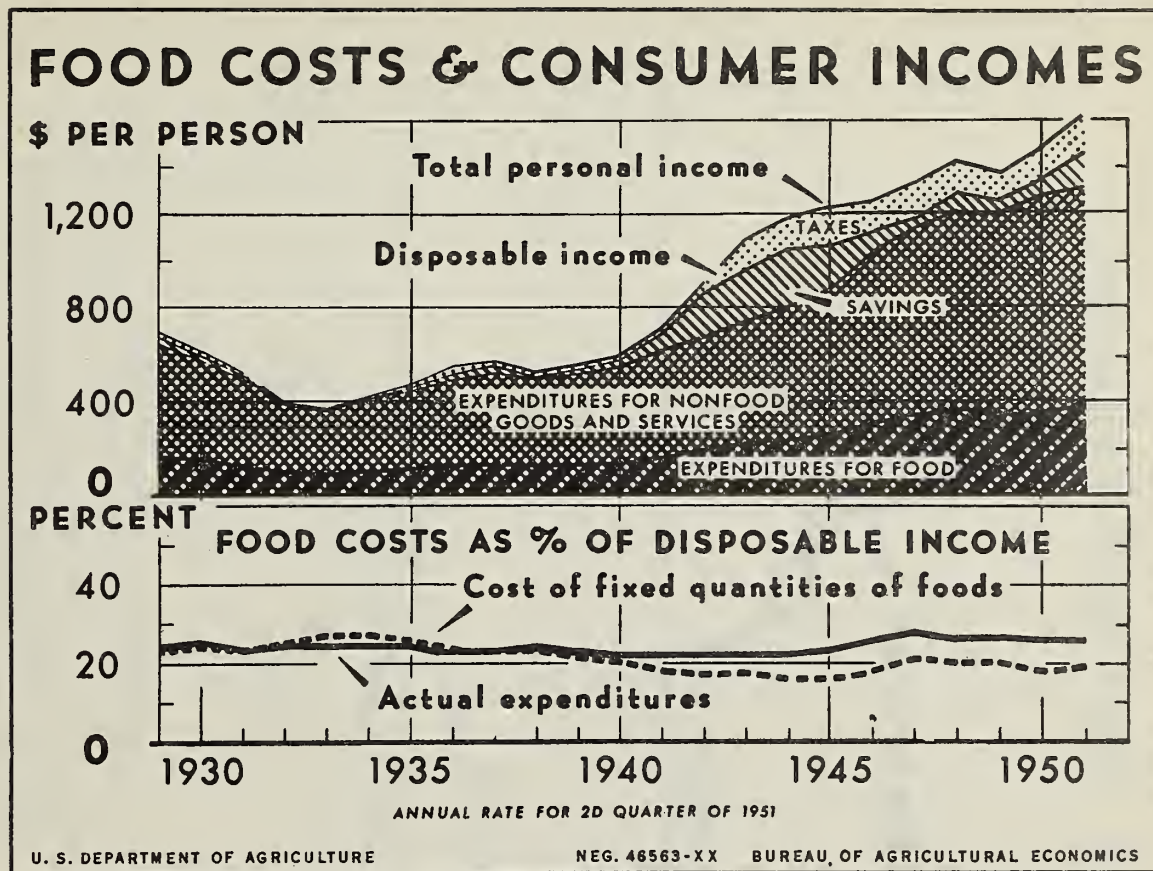
demand resulted in a rather sharp decline in average farm income, while industrial workers' income continued to rise. With strong demand for farm products following the Korean outbreak, average farm income has increased. Income per person engaged in farming in 1951 may reach nearly the same level relative to its 1910-14 average as industrial workers' income.

Average income of agricultural and industrial workers, United States, 1910-50
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Average net income per person engaged in agriculture 1/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)		Year	Average net income per person engaged in agriculture 1/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)	
			Average net income per person engaged in agriculture	Wage income per employed industrial worker				Average net income per person engaged in agriculture	Wage income per employed industrial worker
	Dollars	Dollars				Dollars	Dollars		
1910	374	605	101	99	1933	291	950	79	155
1911	352	593	95	97	1934	393	1,039	106	169
1912	374	604	101	98	1935	452	1,118	122	182
1913	386	631	102	103	1936	507	1,195	137	195
1914	364	634	98	103	1937	522	1,292	141	211
1915	377	656	104	107	1938	447	1,200	121	196
1916	469	740	127	121	1939	448	1,278	121	208
1917	693	854	187	141					
1918	890	1,121	241	185	1940	457	1,341	124	219
1919	977	1,253	264	204	1941	640	1,559	173	294
					1942	916	1,906	246	311
1920	766	1,488	207	243	1943	1,199	2,240	324	365
1921	429	1,294	116	211	1944	1,283	2,400	347	392
1922	466	1,245	126	203	1945	1,347	2,323	364	379
1923	544	1,344	147	219	1946	1,505	2,333	407	381
1924	569	1,343	154	219	1947	1,784	2,648	482	432
1925	652	1,365	176	223	1948	1,699	2,872	459	469
1926	617	1,390	167	227	1949	1,529	2,901	413	473
1927	627	1,384	169	228					
1928	618	1,398	167	228	1950	1,503	3,114	406	508
1929	657	1,410	178	230					
1930	502	1,318	136	215					
1931	371	1,192	89	194					
1932	227	978	61	160					

1/ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers, divided by average farm employment. (Revised series).

2/ Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment. (Revised series).



Per capita expenditures for food have increased about 10 percent since the beginning of the Korean War. However, consumers spent the same proportion of total disposable income for food in April-June 1951 that they did in April-June 1950, the quarter immediately preceding the outbreak in Korea. The same quantities and descriptions of food which accounted

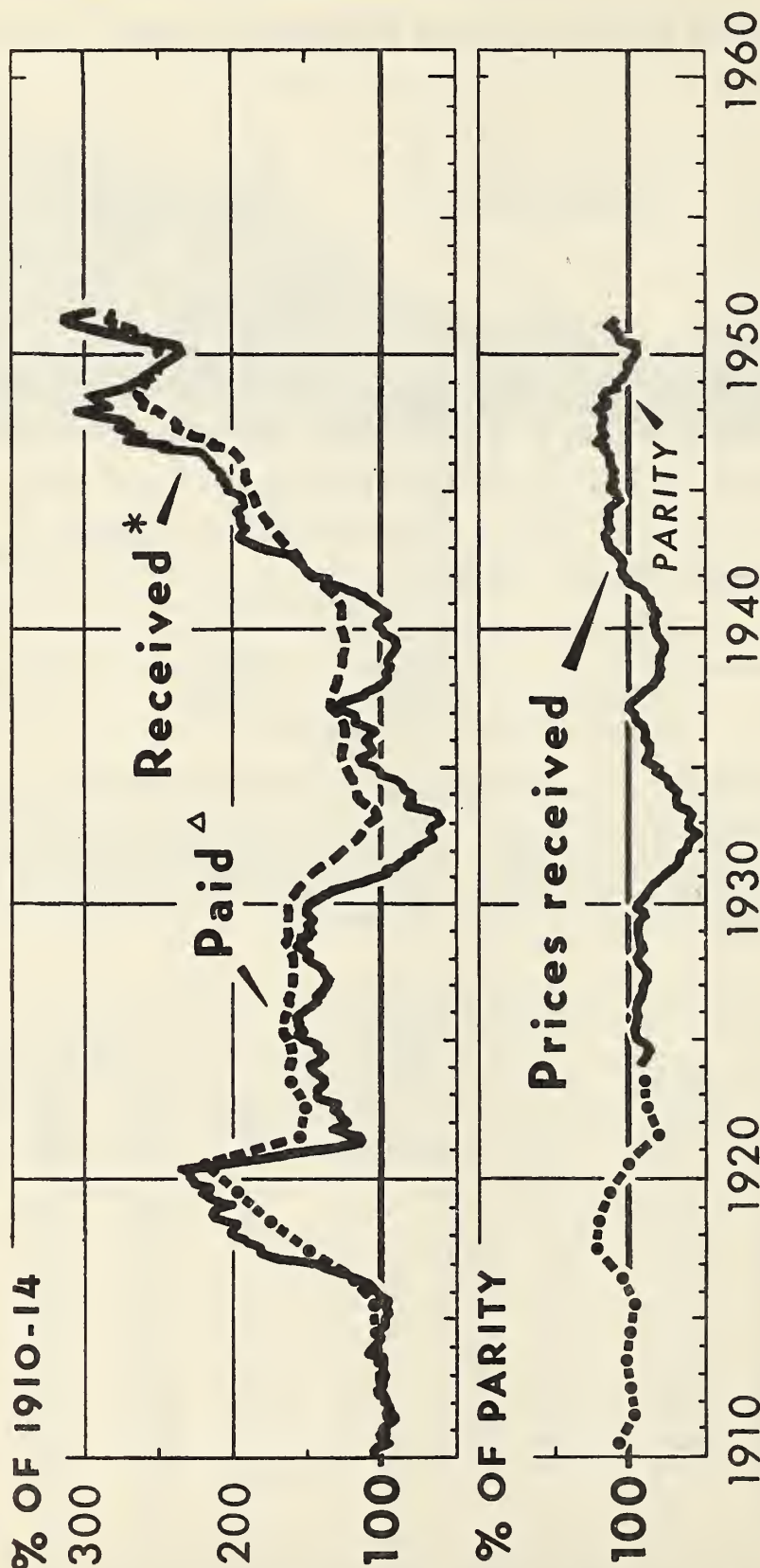
for 23 percent of disposable income during 1935-39 could have been purchased for only 19 percent of income in early 1951. However, civilian consumption of food per person in 1951 probably will be about 13 percent above prewar and slightly higher than in 1950.

Per capita food cost and expenditure related to total and disposable income, United States average, 1929-51

Year	Total personal income 1/	Disposable personal income 1/	Total expenditure for consumer goods and services 1/	Food expenditure				Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person		
				Actual 1/	As percentage of -			Actual 2/	As percentage of -	
					Total income	Disposable income	Total expenditure for goods and services		Total income	Disposable income
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1929	694	673	642	160	23	24	25	155	22	23
1930	615	595	572	146	24	25	26	145	24	24
1931	520	505	490	118	23	23	24	117	22	23
1932	392	381	392	91	23	24	23	95	24	25
1933	369	358	367	86	23	24	23	97	26	27
1934	419	406	408	96	23	24	24	110	26	27
1935	468	453	439	107	23	24	24	120	26	26
1936	530	513	489	119	22	23	23	122	23	24
1937	571	548	518	127	22	23	23	126	22	23
1938	523	501	494	120	23	24	24	114	22	23
1939	551	533	512	120	22	23	23	112	20	21
1935-39	529	510	490	118.6	22	23	24	118.6	22	23
1940	589	569	542	128	22	22	24	113	19	20
1941	710	686	613	150	21	22	24	126	18	18
1942	904	860	672	186	21	22	26	150	17	17
1943	1,092	953	743	213	20	22	23	172	16	18
1944	1,191	1,055	801	229	19	22	23	171	14	16
1945	1,221	1,073	874	250	20	23	23	176	14	16
1946	1,249	1,117	1,032	292	23	26	26	201	16	18
1947	1,317	1,169	1,142	329	25	28	29	244	19	21
1948	1,420	1,279	1,206	350	25	27	29	256	18	20
1949	1,367	1,243	1,201	358	26	27	28	243	18	20
1950	1,472	1,339	1,269	346	24	26	27	246	17	18
1951										
1st Qtr.	1,582	1,410	1,349	377	24	27	28	272	17	19
2nd Qtr.	1,615	1,439	1,303	375	23	26	29	274	17	19

1/ Computed from aggregate income and expenditure data of the Bur. of Foreign and Dom. Com., published in Survey of Current Business (National Income supplement 1951 and Aug. 1951 issue), using total U. S. population as estimated by the Bur. of the Census and adjusted for underenumeration of children by the Bur. of Agr. Econ.
2/ Cost to consumers of quantities of foods representing average annual consumption per person during 1935-39 is calculated by taking 1935-39 actual food expenditure (\$118.6) and applying to this base cost a U. S. average consumer's food price index. The index is a weighted average of indexes representing (1) retail food prices in 56 cities (Bur. of Labor Statist.), (2) retail food prices in other cities and towns, and (3) prices received by producers applied to foods consumed on farms where produced.
3/ Estimated by the Bur. of Agr. Econ. from expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages reported by the Bur. of Foreign and Dom. Com.

FARMERS' PRICES (Revised Indexes)



* MONTHLY DATA

△ INCLUDES INTEREST, TAXES, AND WAGE RATES. ANNUAL AV. DATA, 1910-23; BY QUARTERS, 1924-36, BY MONTHS, 1937 TO DATE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47485-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The rising tempo of economic activity created a strong demand for farm products in the last half of 1950. This, combined with short supplies of some commodities and speculation in the internationally traded farm products, resulted in a substantial rise in the general level of farm product prices following the outbreak in Korea. The index of prices received by farmers reached an all time high in February this year. Farm products

prices, especially crops, began to weaken somewhat in March with the prospect of a near-record crop production in 1951. The index of prices paid, interest, taxes and wage rates reached a record high in April 1951. The parity ratio in January-July 1951 averaged 109, about 12 points above the average for January-July 1950.

INDEX NUMBERS OF SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SUGAR BEETS
(INCLUDING SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS) AND PRINCIPAL COMPETITIVE CROPS 1948-1950

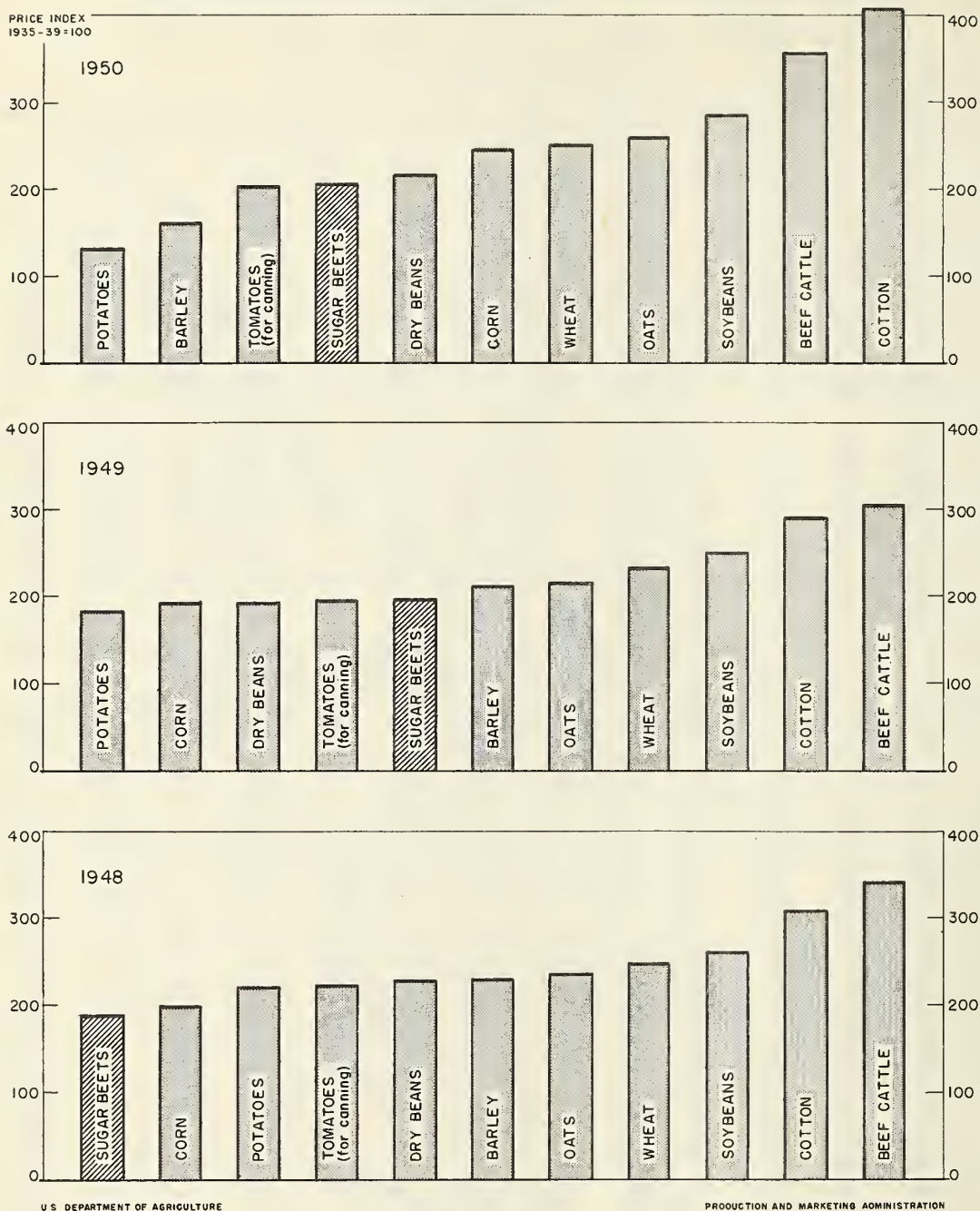


Figure 6. - Farmers received \$14.00 per ton of sugar beets during the 1950-51 crop season, inclusive of Sugar Act payments. This was 204 percent of the average price received during the years 1935-39. This relative change was approximately the same as that in the price received for dry beans and canning tomatoes and greater than that for potatoes and barley. The prices of all other competing crops shown rose more than the sugar beet price. Most conspicuous are cotton (404 percent of 1935-39) and beef cattle (356 percent of 1935-39).

SOURCE: SUGAR BRANCH PMA AND BAE

Table 7 SUGAR BEETS AND SUGARCANE--SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER TON (DOLLARS)
RECEIVED BY FARMERS 1/ AND PARITY PRICES

Year	Sugar Beets			Sugarcane		
	United States			Louisiana and Florida		
	Price Received	Parity	Price as % of Parity	Price Received	Parity	Price as % of Parity
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1937	7.15	7.26	98	3.79	4.92	77
1938	6.52	6.93	94	3.64	4.70	77
1939	6.72	6.76	99	3.80	4.59	83
1940	6.98	6.82	102	3.76	4.63	81
1941	8.32	7.20	116	4.86	4.89	99
1942	9.28	8.20	113	5.60	5.56	101
1943	11.41	8.80	130	5.74	5.97	96
1944	13.28	9.24	144	6.07	6.27	97
1945	12.70	9.40	135	6.77	6.38	106
1946	13.63	10.50	130	7.77	7.12	109
1947	14.34	12.60	114	8.34	8.58	97
1948	13.01	13.60	96	6.86	9.25	74
1949	13.27	13.30	100	7.38	9.03	82
1950 P	14.00	14.70	95	8.97	8.86	101
1951 (Est.)	14.00	16.00 <u>2/</u>	88	8.21	9.18 <u>2/</u>	89

P = Preliminary

1/ Includes actual Sugar Act Payments (exclusive of abandonment and deficiency payments). Also includes price support payments for sugar beets 1942 through 1947, and for sugarcane 1943, 1944 and 1945.

2/ Parity prices as of October 15, 1951.

NOTE: Parity prices for years 1937 through 1949 calculated under old method. 1950 and 1951 calculated under new method.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Sugar Branch, PMA.

Table 8

SUGAR PRICES AND RELATED DATA
1948 AND 1949 AND MONTHLY 1950 TO DATE

Period	: PRICES (Cents per pound) :			PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)				
	Raw Sugar:	Refined Sugar	:	Refined Sugar	:	All Foods	:	All Items
	Duty Paid:	Wholesale:	Retail :	Wholesale:	Retail :	Wholesale:	Retail :	Retail
	N. Y.	N.Y. 1/	:US Avg.:	N. Y.	:US Avg.:	US Avg.	:US Avg.:	US Avg.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>1948</u>								
Year	5.56	7.76	9.4	163	175	227	210	171
<u>1949</u>								
Year	5.81	7.97	9.5	167	177	204	202	169
<u>1950</u>								
January	5.74	8.05	9.66 2/	169	180	196	196	167
February	5.59	7.93	9.60	167	179	198	195	166
March	5.54	7.74	9.54	163	178	197	196	167
April	5.52	7.70	9.46	162	176	196	197	167
May	5.71	7.70	9.42	162	175	202	200	169
June	5.78	7.70	9.42	162	175	205	205	170
July	6.07	7.97	9.50	167	177	217	210	172
August	6.25	8.22	10.14	173	189	221	209	173
September	6.25	8.25	10.12	173	188	224	208	174
October	6.23	8.25	10.06	173	187	218	209	175
November	6.19	8.25	10.04	173	187	222	209	176
December	6.30	8.25	10.02	173	186	227	215	178
Year	5.93	8.00	9.75	168	181	210	204	171
<u>1951</u>								
January	6.09	8.25	10.04	173	187	231	222	182
February	5.96	8.25	10.06	173	188	237	226	184
March	5.90	8.25	10.06	173	187	236	226	184
April	5.81	8.25	10.02	173	187	235	226	185
May	6.36	8.40	10.00	176	186	237	227	185
June	6.59	8.60	10.04	181	187	236	227	185
July	6.30	8.74	10.24	184	191	235	228	186
August	6.00	8.52	10.28	179	192	237	227	186
September	6.00	8.50	10.28	178	192	238	227	187
October	5.93	8.25						

1/ Subject to 2 percent discount. 2/ Beginning Jan. 1950, BLS reports price on 5-lb. package; price shown is pound equivalent.

SOURCES: Columns (1) and (2): computed from daily quotations; cols. (3), (7), (8): BLS monthly "Consumers' Price Index and Retail Food Prices"; col. (4): computed from 1935-39 average, 4.762¢; col. (5): BLS Retail Food Prices by Cities; col. (6): BLS monthly "Average Wholesale Prices and Index Numbers of Individual Commodities" converted to 1935-39 base.

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR DOMESTIC SUGAR-PRODUCING AREAS

A comparison for the domestic sugar-producing areas of production, crop value, field worker requirements and related data is shown in Table . The differences in worker requirements as between the several areas are due in large part to the degree of mechanization achieved and the differences in product yield which is influenced by the length of the growing season. These data were taken from the best available sources but their accuracy varies from area to area. However, the data are believed to be sufficiently reliable to present a generalized comparison between the areas.

Table 9 ESTIMATED PRODUCTION, CROP VALUE, AND FIELD WORKER REQUIREMENTS FOR DOMESTIC SUGAR PRODUCING AREAS 1950 CROP

Item	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Beet Area
				1/	
Acreage harvested	272,842	37,478	109,405	367,093	923,703
Production:					
Cane or beets(tons)	5,550,549 2/	1,169,327	8,174,821	10,614,633	13,582,429
Sugar(tons, raw value)	456,246	108,267	960,961	1,298,645	2,016,827
Value of crop: 3/					
Raw Sugar	\$54,111,000	\$12,840,000	\$113,970,000	\$154,019,000	\$239,196,000
Molasses	10,344,000	2,509,000	12,096,000	14,475,000	15,784,000
Government payments	6,856,000	971,000	8,471,000	17,532,000	33,852,000
Total Value	\$71,311,000	\$16,320,000	\$134,537,000	\$186,026,000	\$288,832,000
Number of farms	5,028	23	149	15,661	37,635
Number of field workers 4/	50,000	4,000	12,900	150,000	125,000
Average man-days worked per year per field-worker 5/	88	141	246	119	86
Yield per harvested acre:					
Cane or beets (tons)	20.3	31.2	74.7	28.9	14.7
Raw sugar (tons)	1.7	2.9	8.8	3.5	2.2
Percentage of sugar produced from cane or beets processed	8.22	9.26	11.76	12.23	14.85
Man-days per acre 6/	16.10	15.05	29.01	48.58	11.63
Man-days per ton of cane or beets 6/	.79	.48	.39	1.68	.75

(continued)

Table 9 ESTIMATED PRODUCTION, CROP VALUE, AND FIELD WORKER
(continued) REQUIREMENTS FOR DOMESTIC SUGAR PRODUCING AREAS
1950 CROP

Item	: Louisiana	: Florida	: Hawaii	: Puerto Rico	: Beet Area
	:	:	:	1/	:
Man-days per ton of raw sugar <u>6/</u>	9.61	5.18	3.32	13.73	5.05
Weighted average minimum wage per day of field- workers <u>7/ 9/</u>	\$ 3.45	\$ 4.12	\$ 7.18	\$ 2.64	\$5.62
Weighted average pre- vailing wage per day of field workers <u>8/9/</u>	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.02	\$ 9.23	\$ 2.79	\$ 6.71

- 1/ 1949-50 crop.
- 2/ Gross weight. Net weight is 5,311,857.
- 3/ For comparability between areas 96° raw sugar valued at 5.93 cents per pound (average duty paid price for calendar year 1950); molasses valued at 29.23 cents per gallon (season's average price for Louisiana molasses).
- 4/ Maximum number of workers employed during crop including working farm operators.
- 5/ Calculated employment during crop.
- 6/ Exclusive of administration and employee services.
- 7/ Based on minimum time rates in wage determinations.
- 8/ Based on average daily cash earnings of workers employed on time or piecework rate basis. For the beet area, the rate shown includes earnings of hand workers for whom specific rates are established in wage determinations and the earnings of workers in operations for which specific rates are not established in wage determinations.
- 9/ Daily wages computed on basis of 8-hour day in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and 9-hour day in other areas.

NOTE: These data were taken from the best available sources but the accuracy of certain items may vary from area to area. However, the data are believed to be sufficiently reliable to present a general picture of area comparisons.

Table 10

WHOLESALE REFINED SUGAR PRICES
QUOTED GROSS PRICES AND JAN. - OCT. 1947 AVERAGE CEILING PRICE
ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

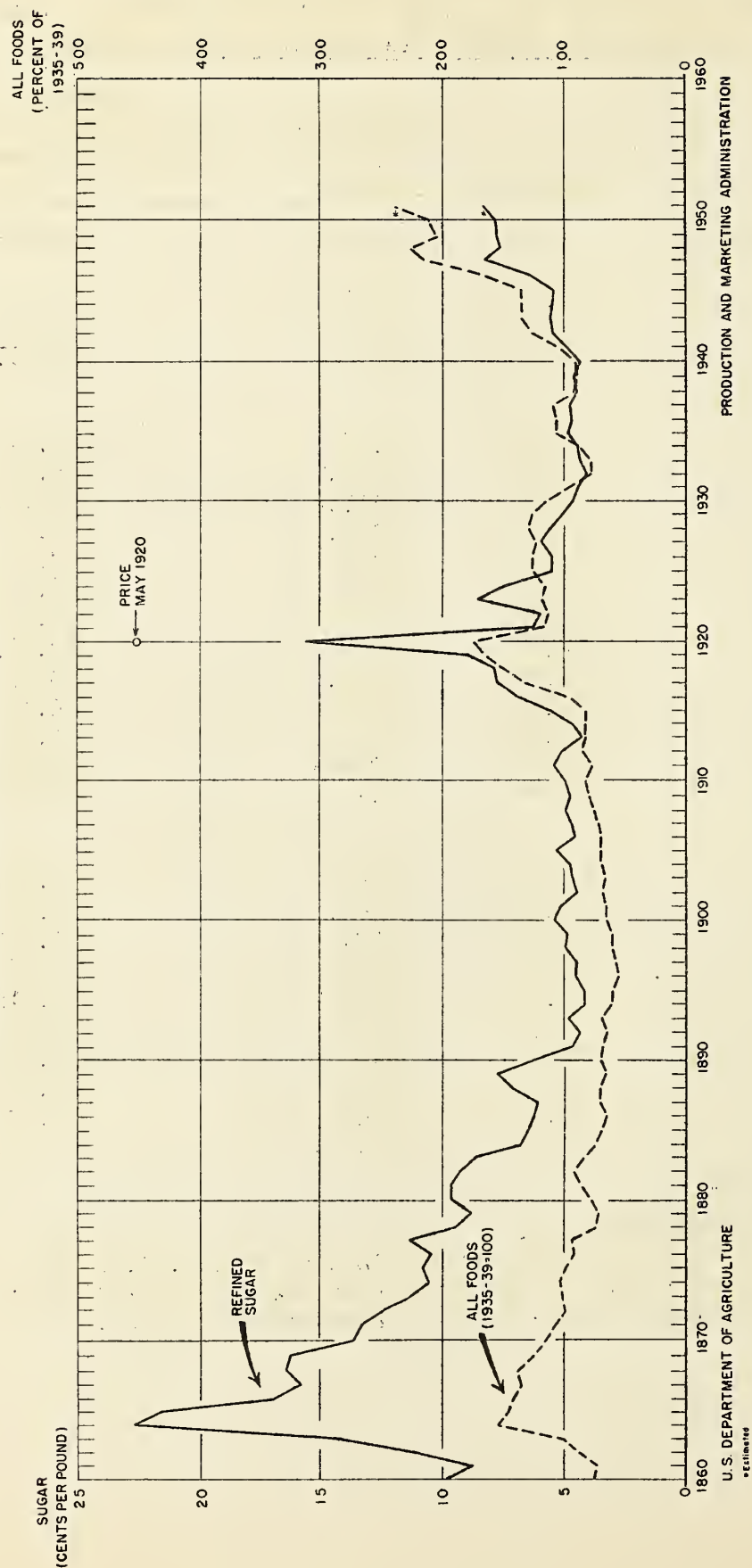
Period	Quoted price 1/	Consumers' Price Index	January - October
			1947 Average Ceiling Price Adjusted for changes in CPI 2/
1947 - Jan.-Oct. average	8.267	157.84	8.267
1948 - year	7.762	171.2	8.967
1949 - year	7.974	169.1	8.857
1950			
Jan.	8.050	166.9	8.742
Feb.	7.925	166.5	8.721
Mar.	7.735	167.0	8.747
Apr.	7.700	167.3	8.762
May	7.700	168.6	8.831
June	7.700	170.2	8.914
July	7.970	172.5	9.035
Aug.	8.224	173.0	9.061
Sep.	8.250	173.8	9.103
Oct.	8.250	174.8	9.155
Nov.	8.250	175.6	9.197
Dec.	8.250	178.4	9.344
Year	8.000	171.2	8.967
1951			
Jan.	8.250	181.5	9.506
Feb.	8.250	183.8	9.627
Mar.	8.250	184.5	9.663
Apr.	8.250	184.6	9.669
May	8.398	185.4	9.710
June	8.595	185.2	9.700
July	8.736	185.5	9.716
Aug.	8.522	185.5	9.716
Sep.	8.500	186.6	9.773
Oct.	8.250	n. a.	n. a.

1/ Subject to 2 percent discount.

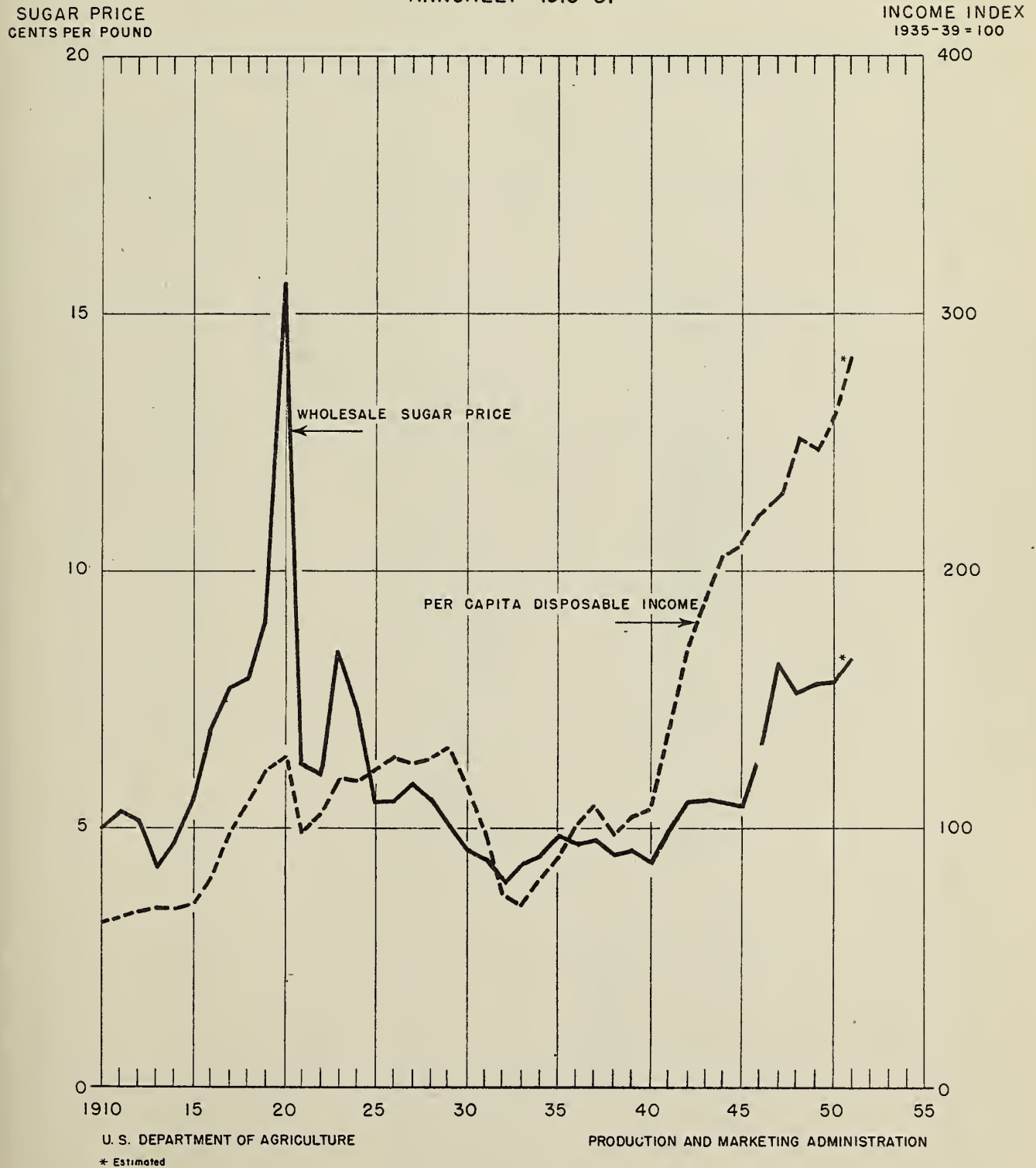
2/ Jan.-Oct. 1947 average of wholesale refined prices, N. Y. (8.267¢)
divided by Consumers' Price Index average for Jan.-Oct. 1947 (157.84)
multiplied by Consumers' Price Index for respective period.

n. a. Not available.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES, AND INDEX OF ALL FOOD PRICES, AT
WHOLESALE IN THE UNITED STATES ANNUALLY, 1860-1951



WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES AND PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE INCOME
ANNUALLY 1910-51



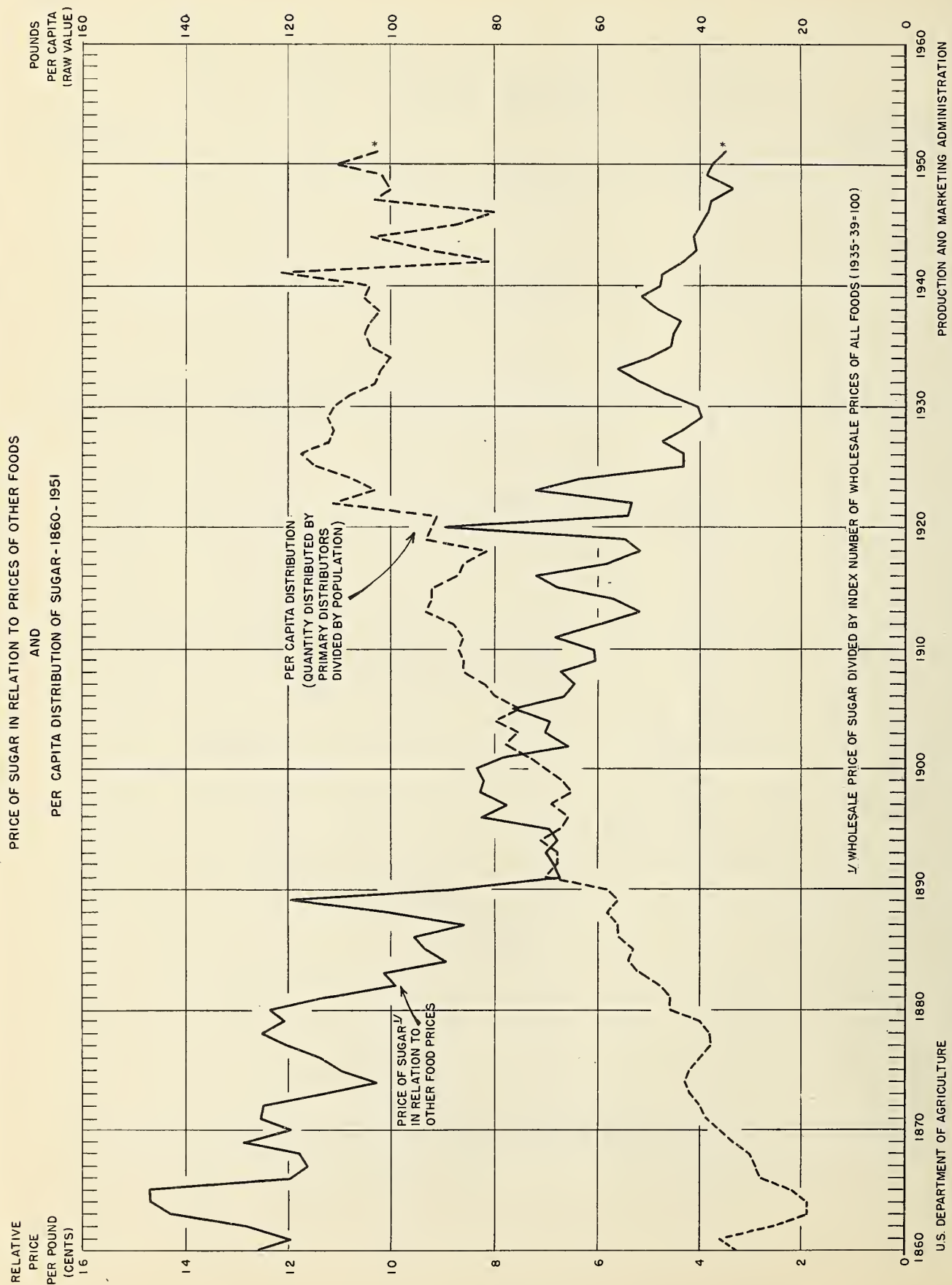


Table 11 WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES, INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF ALL FOODS, WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES IN RELATION TO PRICES OF ALL FOODS, AND PER CAPITA SUGAR DISTRIBUTION, ANNUALLY 1860 - 1950
AND
INDEX NUMBERS OF PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE INCOME AND WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES IN RELATION TO PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE INCOME ANNUALLY
1910 - 1949; MONTHLY, JANUARY 1951 TO DATE

Year (1)	Sugar Price, Net Cash, N.Y. (cents, per lb.) (2)	Index Numbers (1935 - 39 = 100)		Sugar Prices in Relation to		Sugar Distri- bution Per Capita (pounds, raw value) (7)
		Prices of all Foods (Whole- sale) (3)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (4)	Prices of all Foods (cents per lb.) (5)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (6)	
1860	9.78	78		12.54		33
1	8.75	73		11.99		36
2	11.16	87		12.83		25
3	14.28	100		14.28		19
4	22.56	154		14.65		19
5	21.56	147		14.67		22
6	16.88	141		11.97		28
7	15.78	136		11.60		29
8	16.32	139		11.74		30
9	16.19	126		12.85		33
1870	13.53	113		11.97		36
1	13.28	106		12.53		39
2	12.37	99		12.49		40
3	11.34	100		11.34		42
4	10.56	103		10.25		43
5	10.72	98		10.94		42
6	10.47	92		11.38		40
7	11.31	94		12.03		38
8	9.48	76		12.47		38
9	8.78	73		12.03		40
1880	9.60	78		12.31		46
1	9.67	86		11.24		46
2	9.23	93		9.92		48
3	8.51	84		10.13		52
4	6.78	76		8.92		54
5	6.44	69		9.33		53
6	6.12	64		9.56		56
7	6.01	70		8.59		56
8	7.01	70		10.01		58
9	7.64	64		11.94		56
1890	6.17	70		8.81		58
1	4.64	69		6.72		70
2	4.35	64		6.80		68
3	4.84	69		7.01		68
4	4.12	61		6.75		71
5	4.15	60		6.92		67

(continued)

Table 11 (continued)

Year (1)	Sugar Price, Net Cash, N.Y. (cents, per lb.) (2)	Index Numbers (1935-39=100)		Sugar Prices in Relation to		Sugar Distri- bution Per Capita (pounds, raw value) (7)
		Prices of all Foods (Whole- sale) (3)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (4)	Prices of all Foods (cents per lb.) (5)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (6)	
1896	4.53	55		8.24		66
7	4.50	58		7.76		69
8	4.96	60		8.27		65
9	4.92	60		8.20		67
1900	5.32	64		8.31		70
1	5.05	64		7.89		73
2	4.46	68		6.56		78
3	4.64	66		7.03		75
4	4.77	69		6.91		80
5	5.26	69		7.62		75
6	4.52	68		6.65		80
7	4.65	72		6.46		82
8	4.96	74		6.70		86
9	4.76	79		6.03		86
(Cents per lb.)						
1910	4.97	82	63	6.06	7.89	87
1	5.34	78	63	6.85	8.48	86
2	5.04	85	67	5.93	7.52	88
3	4.28	82	69	5.22	6.20	93
4	4.68	82	68	5.71	6.88	92
5	5.56	82	71	6.78	7.83	92
6	6.86	95	82	7.22	8.37	87
7	7.66	132	98	5.80	7.82	86
8	7.83	151	108	5.19	7.25	81
9	9.00	164	122	5.49	7.38	93
1920	15.55	174	126	8.94	12.34	92
1	6.19	114	99	5.43	6.25	91
2	5.93	111	104	5.34	5.70	111
3	8.41	117	119	7.19	7.07	103
4	7.31	115	118	6.36	6.19	107
5	5.45	126	123	4.33	4.43	114
6	5.46	126	126	4.33	4.33	117
7	5.79	122	124	4.75	4.67	112
8	5.52	128	126	4.31	4.38	111
9	5.03	126	132	3.99	3.81	112
1930	4.62	114	117	4.05	3.95	111
1	4.43	95	99	4.66	4.47	108
2	3.99	77	75	5.18	5.32	103
3	4.32	77	70	5.61	6.17	102
4	4.44	89	80	4.99	5.55	100
5	4.86	106	89	4.58	5.46	104
6	4.69	104	101	4.51	4.64	105
7	4.73	108	108	4.38	4.38	104
8	4.48	93	98	4.82	4.57	102
9	4.57	89	104	5.13	4.39	105

(continued)

Table 11 (continued)

Year (1)	Sugar Price, Net Cash, N.Y. (cents, per lb.) (2)	Index Numbers (1935 - 39 = 100)		Sugar Prices in Relation to		Sugar Distri- bution Per Capita (pounds, raw value) (7)
		Prices of all Foods (Whole- sale) (3)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (4)	Prices of all Foods (cents per lb.) (5)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (6)	
1940	4.34	91	112	4.77	3.88	104
1	4.92	104	134	4.73	3.67	121 $\frac{1}{1}$
2	5.44	126	169	4.32	3.22	81 $\frac{1}{1}$
3	5.49	135	189	4.07	2.90	93
4	5.46	133	208	4.11	2.62	104
5	5.39	135	211	3.99	2.55	87
6	6.34	166	219	3.82	2.89	80
7	8.12	214	229	3.79	3.55	103
8	7.61	227	250*	3.35	3.03	100
9	7.81	204	244*	3.83	3.19	102
1950	7.84	210	262*	3.73	2.99	109

Month

1951						
Jan.	8.08	231		3.50		
Feb.	8.08	237		3.41		
Mar.	8.08	236		3.42		
Jan.-Mar. av.	8.08	235	276 $\frac{2}{1}$	3.44	2.93	
Apr.	8.08	235		3.44		
May	8.23	237		3.47		
June	8.42	236		3.57		
Apr.-June av.	8.24	236	277 $\frac{2}{1}$	3.49	2.97	
July	8.56	235		3.64		
Aug.	8.35	237		3.52		
Sep.	8.33	238		3.50		
July-Sep. av.	8.41	237	284 $\frac{2}{1}$	3.55	2.96	
Oct.	8.08					

* - Revised October 1951.

1/ Unusually large distribution during 1941 resulted in building up of the "invisible" supply carried over in 1942 and a considerable amount of sugar distributed during 1941 was actually consumed during 1942.

2/ Preliminary - at annual rate.

Sources: Column 2: 1860 - 99, "Palmer's Sugar Manual, 'Concerning Sugar'";
1900 - 1951, Lamborn Sugar Market Report

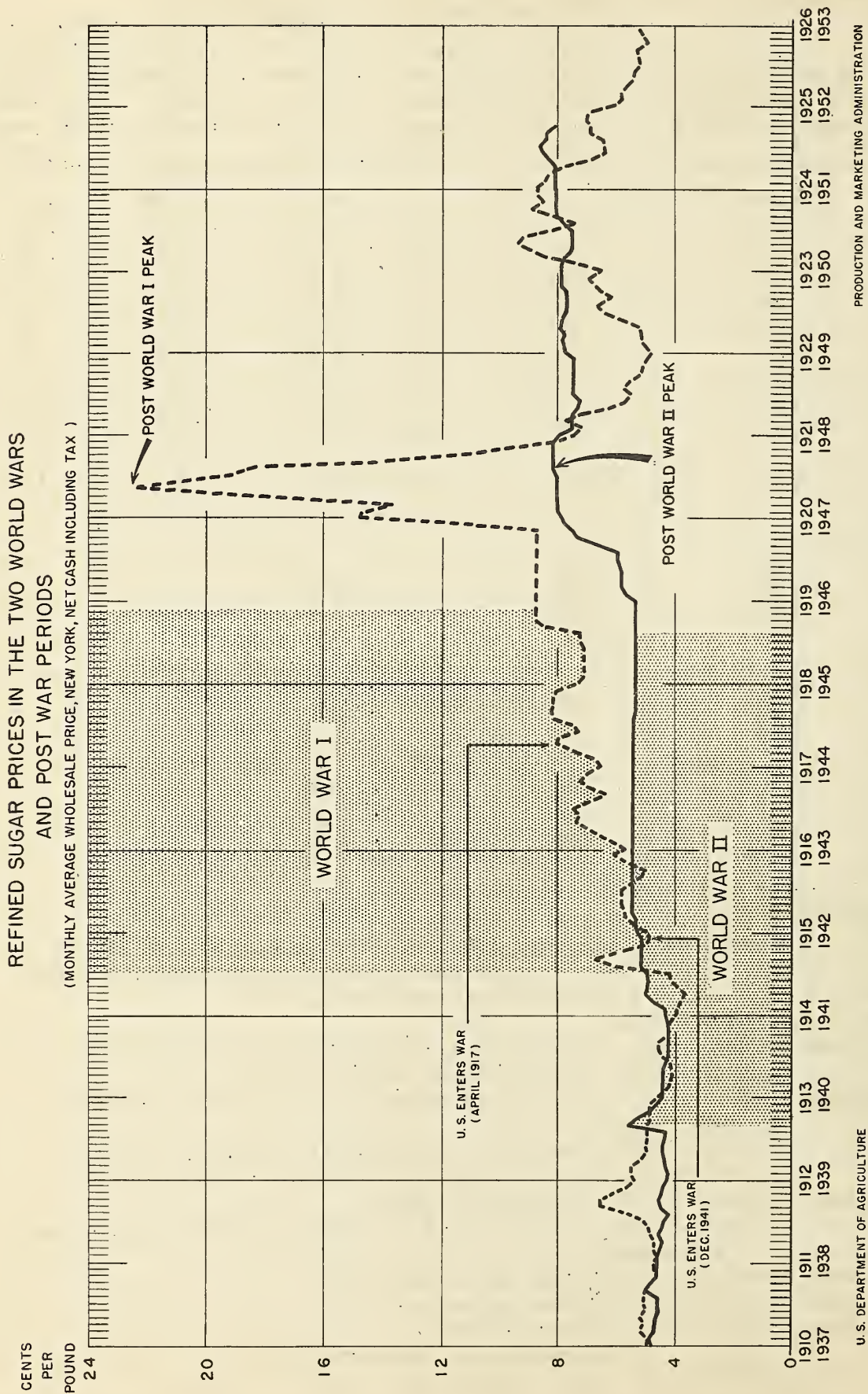
Column 3: 1860 - 1909, "Wholesale Prices for 213 Years", Warren
and Pearson;
1910 - 1951, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Index
numbers 1910 - 14 converted to 1935 - 39 = 100.

Column 4: 1910 - 1928, Estimates by BAE;
1929 - 1950, Computed by BAE from data of U. S. Department
of Commerce.

Column 5: Column (2) divided by column (3).

Column 6: Column (2) divided by column (4).

Column 7: 1860 - 99, Willett & Gray;
1900 - 33, Lamborn Sugar Market Report;
1934 - 50, Sugar Branch, FMA, USDA



PRICE DISCOUNTS AND PREMIUMS OF RAW SUGAR DESTINED FOR THE UNITED STATES

The weekly price of raw sugar, f.a.s. Havana, destined for the world market, declined almost continuously from the first week in September until the second week in November. The corresponding price of sugar destined for the U.S. market fluctuated only within a one percent range of \$4.93 per 100 pounds from the third week of September to the last week in October. Since then, it has increased by about three percent. Thus, the discount enjoyed by United States buyers continued to narrow, until it disappeared and changed into a premium of 16.0 cents per 100 pounds during the week ending November 9. A premium larger than that existed only in one week since July 1950. From that time until recently, sugar destined for the United States market was sold at a discount except for a few weeks in the fall of 1950 and in the winter of 1951.

Table 12

Raw Sugar Prices f.a.s. Cuba for U.S. and World Markets
and Premiums and Discounts
Weekly, September-November 9, 1951

Date	Raw Sugar c.i.f. N.Y. less insurance and freight from Cuba	World Price f.a.s. Cuba	Discount or Premium
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Week Ending	Dollars per 100 pounds		
Sept. 7	5.200	5.728	-.528
14	5.042	5.620	-.578
21	4.962	5.430	-.468
28	4.896	5.362	-.466
Oct. 5	4.930	5.350	-.420
12	4.972	5.350	-.370
19	4.936	5.282	-.346
26	4.924	5.232	-.308
Nov. 2	5.008	5.148	-.140
9	5.060	4.900	+.160

TABLE 13
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED IMPORTANTS IN
SUGAR CONTAINING PRODUCTS, ANNUAL 1943-50 AND SEPTEMBER 1951
(1935-39=100)

Commodity	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Sept. 1951
Sugar, granulated, f.o.b.,									
New York, net cash	117.7	117.0	115.5	135.9	174.0	163.1	167.3	168.0	178.5
Dextrose, in bags, Chicago	124.7	124.9	124.9	160.9	196.6	175.4	182.2	179.8	184.9
Corn Sirup, 42°, unmixed,									
f.o.b., New York	105.6	114.7	120.9	144.0	181.2	192.1	169.8	190.9	188.2
Cocoa, Accra, fair fermented									
Spot, New York	146.9	146.9	146.9	191.4	577.6	655.1	354.8	531.4	562.7
Peanuts, season average price									
received by farmers	211.5	238.9	245.7	270.4	300.1	310.5	314.5	309.0	-
Wheat flour, hard winter,									
short patents, Kansas City,									
season average price	145.9	144.2	148.3	212.7	238.4	211.3	224.7	236.3	242.5
Cream, 40% butterfat, average									
N.Y., Philadelphia, Boston	163.5	165.1	169.1	219.7	223.9	246.1	189.5	192.1	216.6
Milk, 3.5% butterfat, standard									
grade, dealer's buying	144.5	148.2	149.1	179.3	215.5	236.5	217.7	209.1	237.9
price									
Dry milk, solids-non-fat manu-									
facturer's selling price	199.5	206.0	203.1	209.6	156.8	218.1	172.6	171.9	115.2
Strawberries, all-commercial,									
season average by growers	238.9	299.2	324.9	368.7	291.7	315.8	294.0	282.3	-
Peaches, season average price									
received by farmers	297.6	260.0	247.8	231.2	181.4	226.8	153.2	233.4	-

Sources: Computed from data supplied by (1) Sugar Branch, PMA; (2) Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
(3) Bureau of Labor Statistics; and (4) PMA Market News Service.

TABLE 14 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED INGREDIENTS IN SUGAR-CONTAINING PRODUCTS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1951 ^{1/}
(1935-39 = 100)

Commodity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Sugar, granulated, f.o.b., New York, net cash	(1) : 173.2	: 173.2	: 173.2	: 173.2	: 176.4	: 180.5	: 183.5	: 179.0	: 178.5
Dextrose, in bags, Chicago	(2) : 182.1	: 182.1	: 182.1	: 182.1	: 186.4	: 193.0	: 202.0	: 197.1	: 195.6
Corn sirup, 42° unmixed, f.o.b. New York	(3) : 198.8	: 203.2	: 205.4	: 204.5	: 205.1	: 205.1	: 206.2	: 206.2	: 188.2
Cocoa, Accra, fair fermented, spot, New York	(3) : 610.6	: 620.5	: 633.7	: 633.7	: 630.4	: 632.0	: 577.6	: 585.8	: 562.7
Wheat flour, hard winter short patents, Kansas City	(2) : 242.5	: 252.1	: 244.9	: 245.9	: 242.1	: 238.0	: 239.7	: 243.5	: 242.5
Cream, 40% butterfat, average, N. Y., Philadelphia, Boston	(4) : 221.4	: 223.5	: 220.5	: 216.7	: 212.9	: 215.4	: 215.4	: 217.1	: 216.6
Milk, 3.5% butterfat standard grade dealer's buying price	(2) : 227.8	: 232.8	: 232.4	: 231.0	: 228.7	: 227.8	: 231.0	: 234.7	: 237.9
Dry milk, solids-non-fat, manufacturer's selling price	(2) : 189.2	: 192.1	: 197.9	: 208.0	: 209.4	: 210.9	: 212.3	: 212.3	: 215.2

^{1/} No information available for peanuts, strawberries, and peaches comparable to annual index numbers shown in Table .

Sources: Computed from data supplied by (1) Sugar Branch, FMA, (2) Bureau of Agricultural Economics, (3) Bureau of Labor Statistics, and (4) FMA Market News Service.

REQUIREMENTS OF CONSUMERS IN HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Section 203 of the Sugar Act of 1948 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to " . . .determine the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the Territory of Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico . . ." He must do so, ". . .in accordance with such provisions of section 201 (of the Sugar Act) as he deems applicable . . ." The amount of sugar distributed for consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico during the 12-month period ended October 31, 1951 is shown in Table 15. The population changes which have taken place in these areas since 1937 are shown in Table 16.

Table 15 DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS FOR CONSUMPTION
IN PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII,
12-MONTH PERIOD ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1951
(1,000 short tons, raw value)

<u>1950</u>	<u>Hawaii</u>	<u>Puerto Rico</u>
November	1	9
December	2	8
<u>1951</u>		
January	2	3
February	4	6
March	2	9
April	2	8
May	9	10
June	5	9
July	6	8
August	9	9
September	1	8
October	<u>2</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>10</u> <u>2/</u>
Total	45	97

1/ Same as October, 1950

2/ Estimated

Table 16 POPULATION, 1937-1951, SUGAR DISTRIBUTION BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS
1937-1950, IN HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

<u>HAWAII</u>		
<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Population 1/ (000 omitted)</u>	<u>Distribution of Sugar by Primary Distributors 1,000 short tons, raw value</u>
1937	401	31
1938	410	27
1939	416	31
1940	428	33
1941	463	37
1942	574	47
1943	637	63
1944	850	78
1945	812	68
1946	551	38
1947	545	36
1948	533	37
1949	513 <u>2/</u>	38
1950	493	40
1951	n.a.	

<u>PUERTO RICO</u>		
1937	1,777	72
1938	1,810	69
1939	1,844	62
1940	1,879	69
1941	1,926	78
1942	1,973	85
1943	2,012	97
1944	2,037	100
1945	2,070	117
1946	2,100	115
1947	2,149	125
1948	2,185	93
1949	2,195 <u>2/</u>	97
1950	2,205	105
1951	n. a.	

1/ Official estimates of Bureau of the Census; includes military personnel stationed in these areas.

2/ Average of 1940 estimate and 1950 preliminary census count.

n. a. Not available.

NOTE: Distribution in Hawaii includes sugar used in manufacture of sugar-containing products shipped to mainland.

